

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1863.

The Moral Aspect of the War for the Union.

We are so much in the habit of looking at the political aspects of the present war, that we often forget that moral interests of the grandest character are also involved in the fate of the Union. There is something of far more importance than commerce, navigation, manufactures, banks, or slavery, wrapped up in the fortunes of our country: it is the moral welfare of present and future millions of human beings. Patriotism is not only a political, but a religious duty; no man can be a Christian and not be a patriot. A patriot loves his country, and seeks her welfare with more than the ardor and more than the fidelity that a lover offers to his mistress. To disturb the peace, or check the progress, or throw a shadow over the happiness of the land of his birth, which feeds and protects him, is in the eyes of such a man, the blackest ingratitude. For his country he lives, and for his country he would die. It is in sober earnestness of soul that he repeats the noble sentiment of the old poet:

Let us remember too, that patriotism is a republic is a greater virtue and a higher duty than in an oligarchy, an aristocracy, or a monarchy. Man was made in the image of God, with a soul as immortal as that of his Creator, and aspirations which cannot die, and thoughts that wander through eternity; and from God he received the power and right to govern himself. All governments then, save free governments emanating from the people, are illegal, are usurpations, and patriotism does not involve obedience to such governments as it does to a republic.

In this war for the Union, we are fighting for free government—one whose form cannot be improved, although its details may be. It is literally true that we are fighting to sustain the "best government in the world." It is the best, because it leaves the mind unfettered, and gives it its largest development. It is the best, because it leaves all its citizens to follow that mode of life most congenial to their genius and feelings. It is the best, because it excites a laudable ambition in the minds of all, and allows the humblest a reasonable hope of reaching the most honorable and responsible position. It is the best, because its citizens are free not only as regards the affairs of this life, but are left to their own consciences and judgments as to their duties in respect to the next.

How much better is our condition in this than that of the people of the Old World, who, in some countries are not allowed to worship at all, save in a certain prescribed mode, and in others are taxed to support a creed which they detest? Our advantage over other nations in this is infinite; and yet hardly ever remembered; like the water and the air, which we notice not until their absence, in some foul cave or burning desert, reminds us how precious they are! Alas that we so often see, not the brightness of our blessings until they have left us forever! The cause of good morals, and all other virtues which adorn social life, depend to a great degree upon the maintenance of our Government. We mean not that the death of the Government would be the death of virtue, but that the fall of the former would inflict terrible injury upon the latter. We see already how much the cause of manly honor has been blunted, how a regard for pledges and oaths has been lessened, how the enormous crime of perjury has come to be regarded as a little thing in the minds of thousands who once passed for scrupulously honest men. On the side of the Union are faith and honor; on the side of disunion are perjury and dishonesty. The rebellion began in fraud, deception, and perjury, and its most prominent leaders—its master spirits—are men who broke their voluntary and reiterated pledges; disregarded their oath of office with the most shameless effrontery, and bent all their energies to destroy the very Government which they had solemnly sworn to support. To the sin of perjury and breach of trust, they added theft and robbery. They professed, like General Beauregard, to be training soldiers for the United States service, while they secretly taught their soldiers, mostly thoughtless and immature young men, that it was their duty, as Southern gentlemen, to rebel against Lincoln's Government. Nor was this want of faith, this public fidelity, seen among laymen only; the Ministers of the Gospel, with an infamous contempt for the laws of God and their country, privately installed the same poison into the minds of their congregations. How great the danger to morals, when the professed teachers of religion become the high-priests of vice and corruption! Against this advancing flood of iniquity the armies of the Union stand like the dykes of Holland that defy the encroachments of the ocean. To yield to the attacks of such foes would degrade the moral sentiment and standard of our nation lower than that of savages themselves. And not only in the origin of this rebellion do we see a disregard of morals, but its infancy increases with its progress. What shall be said of its organization of bands of robbers and freebooters to roam at will over the country, plundering houses, rob-

bing hospitals, and shooting unarmed travelers by the wayside? What shall be said of marauders who destroy the private property of their own friends, and who are commissioned to act as land-privates,—privateers on dry ground, seizing and confiscating property at will? A people who will commit such outrages, are not far from being as demoralized as the miserable inhabitants of Mexico. The more we contemplate this last phase of the rebellion, the more do we see the imperious necessity incumbent on all the friends of good morals and social order to aid in striking down this rebellion, as the great foe of public and private virtue. Are we to sink to a nation of thieves and robbers? Are we to have traitors as our heroes? Are we to begin the new order of things by trampling under foot all those virtues which were the ornament and glory of our ancestors? Are the founders of the new government to be the greatest criminals of the age, perjurers, robbers and repudiators? Beginning at such a depth, with such a milestone of iniquity fastened to our necks, at what point, short of the profoundest depth of hell, can we expect to stop? Christian patriot, man of honor, friend of pure morals, not patriotism only, but virtue herself stretches out her unspotted hands and implores you to save the Union from the remorseless tyranny of treason.

Fighting with Proclamations.

When will the President and Generals cease deluging the land with fruitless proclamations to the rebels and refer the whole matter to the stern arbitrament of the sword? The Government has offered amnesty again and again; but the rebels have laughed at them. "If you could whip us," they say, "you would not waste your breath in these idle words." The Roman Senator, we are told, once decreed that CATULUS was a public enemy, and set a day, before which time his followers were allowed to lay down their arms without being molested. "Set," says the historian, "after these two proclamations of the Senate, out of so great a multitude of persons neither had any one revealed the conspiracy, for the reward offered, nor had any one deserted the camp of CATULUS: so deadly a disease, like a plague had seized the minds of many of the citizens." The American Senate and President, and Generals have also threatened and entreated in vain, and now we invoke the nation to make its last appeal to the traitors by the proclamation of muskets, bayonets and cannon.

Senator Powell.

A gentleman of unimpeachable veracity informed us that some weeks ago he was conversing with several of the Southern Union members of Congress, in Washington, when Senator POWELL approached. "Well, Powell," said one of the Union men jocularly, "I think we'll have you all right before long; you are coming over to our side." "Coming here," replied the patriotic and polished Senator from Kentucky, "you are coming over to my side." This evident that this hypocritical creature does not consider himself as on the side of the loyal men at all. How long will Kentucky tolerate this second JESSE D. BURNETT?

We lose all patience when we think how Kentucky, a loyal State, still tolerates Governor MONROE, after his infamous alliance in regard to MONROE's raid. That alliance was the shot of a traitor, welcoming the invading marauders to their work of robbery and murder. MONROE could refuse troops to President LINCOLN, could threaten to repel armies of loyal troops, but when the rebel horde of thieves and money-grubbers came and butchers innocent citizens, and murdered the faithful of Kentucky his friends are asked. No man of the least honor or self-respect would retain Governor MONROE's place one day, and he, who has neither honor nor self-respect, retains it solely with the hope that he may be able to some accident to transfer Kentucky to JEFF. DAVIS. General BOWEN, arrest him! His proper place is Fort Warren, and his proper companion should be that early creature LEXINGTON POWELL.

The very victories of a civil war are fraught with sad reflections to the hearts of the loyal. SALAMON in recording the defeat of CATULUS, the conspirator, by the Roman army, adds: "Nor had the army of the Roman people won a joyful or a bloodless victory; for every valiant soldier had either fallen in battle, or departed severely wounded. But many who had come from the camps, for the sake of seeing or gathering spoils, in turning over the bodies of the enemy found some a friend, some a guest, and others a kinsman. Some also recognized their enemies. Thus through the army was seen delight, grief, joy and sorrow." Such is a faithful picture of civil warfare, which is the bloody demon of Cain, and Abel on a larger scale than when it was enacted in sight of Eden. What scourge for the authors of a crime so black, can be afforded in the "dark monarchy" of hell!

The Congressman or editor who threatens that he will not use his influence to increase our army, until some plan of his own is adopted, is virtually a traitor, and is aiding and comforting traitors. Whether such a one call himself a Democrat, Republican or Abolitionist, he is a traitor, and takes and acts like one. Secessionists, read the account of MONROE's villainies published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and then declare, if you can, the acts of this vulgar highway robber.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863.

Mr. Editor:

Congress has adjourned, and "WHEELER" is quiet. After a long and important session (probably the most important ever held) the Thirty-seventh Congress is a thing of the past. But its work is before the people, and posterity will thank the noble patriotism which has upheld the integrity of our country, strengthened the hands of the President, legislated wisely for the present, crisis of the nation, and yet, amid the excitement and turmoil of existing strife, has passed the splendid Homestead Bill and the Pacific Railroad Bill, established the Agricultural Bureau—measures which gain applause now, but whose full appreciation will come with the coming generation, and not before. No one who will attentively study the proceedings of the last seven months will fail to perceive that vast work has been accomplished, and with less talk than at any previous session. It is noticeable, this absence of speech-making. A *Washington Congress*, the last. Probably it is because both Senate and House have been weeded of that bombastic, stevedead-lighting, wordy class of politicians who come here to cultivate the "peculiar institution," and heap abuse on all who doubt the divinity of slavery. They have gone, the chivalry; and the National Capitol is no longer a bar-room. They have gone, and Washington Secessionists sigh for a Senatorial bulldogging, or House duel. They have gone, and speech is at last free. The world does more.

Sumner.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863.

It is amusing to see the impunity with which the numerous sympathizers with rebellion in this metropolis vent their sentiments privately and publicly. Here under the very eyes and in the very presence of the Administration there is a cool style of treasonable speech indulged in, which if practiced in Alexandria or Baltimore, would consign the audacious orator or writer to the four walls of a prison. What makes it still more remarkable is, that many of these advocates of Rebellion are actually acquiring wealth from the Government. They delight in disloyalty, in the enjoyment of contracts and other pecuniary favors, which, strange to say, are bestowed upon them as though disloyalty commanded a premium, and in spite of the proofs of the unworthiness of the recipients. There is one individual, in particular, now enriching himself by contracts for hospital furniture, who has not only sold his services to the mere sight of a Federal soldier, and grows pale with rage if an army wagon should obstruct the way of his carriage—who has never helped the Government, to one dollar in its financial needs, but is lavish of luxuries upon the rebels incarcerated here!

We hear of similar things being tolerated in many portions of Tennessee and even in Nashville. Mention them and people will exclaim "Oh that must be stopped; but this stereotype phrase concludes the matter, and rebels continue to grow rich off the Government. Is it strange that the development of Union sentiment in the South is slow and circumstances so adverse? How can a government make or even retain friends, when it favors its enemies?

We hear it said that the company raised for home defense by our citizens has been exciting a good influence already on the rebels around us. Why can we not have a few more companies of the same character raised? Freemen of Nashville, this is a most momentous time for you and your children; if you do not take up the matter to defend your rights now against a corrupt oligarchy, you will later and despise laboring men, you will assuredly reap the yoke of bondage on your necks. Let have Southern rights to fight for—the right of educating your children—the right of suffrage—the right of free government—the right to defend yourselves against the usurpation of a steadily encroaching aristocracy. These rights are in danger. Strike for them boldly and they are yours forever!

The War to be Made Aggravated.

From the Richmond Whig, July 19, 1863.

Movements in Tennessee and Kentucky were well. The panic in Nashville and Louisville shows the terror which the enemy contemplates aggressive action by our armies. We accept the demonstrations in the West as a promise that the war is to be pushed with vigor at all points. The late assurance of the President that our standards are to be borne beyond the confines of the Confederacy sent a thrill through the country. We expect to hear soon that one of our most energetic, intrepid and successful leaders has made good this promise of the Commander-in-Chief. The summer heats, which they fight, they have measured the peril and are prepared for it. Opportunity and competent leaders are all they seek.

General BURKE seems to have a peculiar facility for finding the swords of United States officers. The other day a detective was sent to search a stable where it was understood that arms, belonging to a recruit west of Annapolis, were concealed. Among a variety of weapons found under the floor of the stable was the elegant sword presented to "Old Rough and Ready" by the State of Kentucky. It will be sent to General TAYLOR, Commissary General of the United States Army, and a brother of the gallant hero of the Mexican war.

There were last evening one hundred and forty-one prisoners in the Military Prison in this city.

A Most Serious Practice.

A Virginia letter-writer says:

Mrs. CHARLES J. FLETCHER is the wife of a most experienced diplomat in the Valley of Virginia. She is more dangerous than Belle Boyd, because she is more adroit, and has larger social influence and greater means of accomplishing her purposes. She is even now almost nightly inviting cohorts of our young officers by her house. She and her two daughters have been lavishing their most courtly blandishments upon them, and, ere they know it, ere they have perceived their purpose, all the intelligence they desire is extracted. As a matter of course, our plans, our movements, the number of our troops, and the direction of their march, or the number in garrison, are daily transmitted to Richmond by the bye-way post routes which the rebels have all through this valley.

We believe that it is a common practice, whenever our armies have gone, for many of our officers to visit rebel families freely. In the present state of the country we cannot but regard it as a practice fraught with the most dangerous results to our armies. It leads to the disclosure of thousands of things to the spies of the enemy, which prudent commanders would keep secret even from their friends. Loyal editors would be imprisoned for publishing the very information which some susceptible Lieutenant has already imparted to some enemy with whom he is enamored.

Interesting Census Results.

The abstract of the results of the Eighth Census, as furnished by the Superintendent of that Bureau, affords some facts and reflections of considerable interest. No State has declined in population. Although Texas and Mississippi, from having been unsettled territories ten years since, by comparison with their condition when possessed of little or no population at all, exhibit a growth of 181 per cent. in the former and nearly 300 per cent. in the latter. Illinois takes the lead in fertility of population and reason of 1857-1860, to 1,711,051 inhabitants in 1860, being a gain of 112 per cent.

No large population, more than doubling itself in ten years, by the regular course of settlement and natural increase, is without a parallel. The condition to which Illinois has attained, under the progress of the last thirty years, is a monument of the blessings of industry, enterprise, peace and free institutions. The growth of Indiana in population, though less extraordinary than that of her neighboring State, has been most satisfactory, her gain during the decade having been thirty-six per cent. Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, have participated in the full extent of the surprising development of the Northwest. The remarkable healthfulness of the climate of that region seems to more than compensate for its rigors, and the fertility of the soil leads men eagerly to contend with and overcome the harshness of the elements. The energies thus called into action have, in a few years, made the State of the Northwest the granary of Europe, and that section of our Union which, within the recollection of living men, was a wilderness, is now the chief source of supply in seasons of scarcity for the suffering millions of another continent. New York has increased from 2,097,364 to 2,880,755, exhibiting an augmentation of 783,391 inhabitants, being at the rate of 25 per cent. The free colored population has fallen off 61 since 1850. The gain of Pennsylvania has been in round numbers 595,000. In that State the free colored have increased about 4,000.

Vermont has remained almost stationary, having gained during the last ten years but one-tenth of one per cent. New Hampshire 23 per cent. Maine 7.74 per cent. South Carolina has gained 5.27 per cent. upon all its population, white and colored, the increase of whites, however, being but 18,825, and the remainder free colored and slaves. There are in that State 9,914 free colored inhabitants. The rate of increase among them is larger than in any other State. South Carolina has made slower progress during the last term, than any other in the South, having advanced only from 27,471 to 28,732 inhabitants to the square mile.

Tennessee has made but the moderate gain of 10,985 persons, or one per cent. This aggregate increase, the whites have gained at the rate of 9.24 per cent. upon 1850, the free colored 13.57, and slaves 15.14.

The next highest in the list of Southern States is Virginia, whose gain upon her aggregate population in 1850 was equal to 12.29 per cent. The white class gained 17.64 per cent.; the slaves 6.83 per cent.

Looking currently over the returns, it appears that the fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free colored persons, and 3,950,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population in these States from 1850 to 1860 is equal to 27.33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 24.44 per cent. The nineteen free States and seven Territories contained 19,201,510 persons, of whom 18,908,000 were white and 293,510 free colored. The increase of both classes was 41.31 per cent. No more satisfactory index of the advancing prosperity of the country could be desired, than this general and remarkable progress in population. It is due to the fact that the marked disproportion between the rate of gain in the North and South respectively, is to some extent caused by the large number of immigrants who settle in the former section, on account of congeniality of climate, the variety of occupations, the dignity wherever respectable employment is required, and the freedom of labor.

The following estimates have been computed on the assumption that the rate of the last ten years, 21.0, shall continue to prevail as long, after which the rate is diminished to 10, until the close of the present century, for the colored population:

FEASIBLE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Free colored. Slaves. Total. 1870. 1,000,000. 4,000,000. 5,000,000. 1880. 1,100,000. 4,200,000. 5,300,000. 1890. 1,200,000. 4,400,000. 5,600,000. 1900. 1,300,000. 4,600,000. 5,900,000.

The fears of the South as to the escape of their slaves are proved by the census to have been unfounded, for it appears that while there escaped from their masters 1011 slaves in 1850, or one each 4106 held in bondage, (being about 130 per cent. of the number who were sold in 1850), 1,380,641 of a population of 3,949,646 slaves, were escaped only 338, being one to about 5900, or at the rate of 4.60 of one per cent.

Up to the present time the number of escapes has been gradually diminishing to such an extent that the whole annual loss to the Southern slave from this cause bears less proportion to the amount of capital involved than the daily sacrifices which, in ordinary times, occur in the city of New York alone.

The Louisville Journal says:

"There are few divines who can more deeply feel the sentiment of the patriarch when he said: 'and his children have brought his name into reproach to the earth.' There is no hope but in our brave men, and arms, and in that benighted Providence which has so often intervened for our deliverance, but which only helps those who help themselves. Let us not forget the lesson of Manassas. Every moment now is more precious than gold."—Richmond Dispatch.

The Currency Postage Stamps.

The United States postage stamps which are now coming so freely into circulation, besides having the amount of their value in figures upon their upper corners, may be readily recognized by their colors and vignettes, which are as follows:

Amount.	Vignette.	Color.
1 cent.	Washington.	Pink.
2 cent.	Jefferson.	Pink.
3 cent.	Lincoln.	Pink.
4 cent.	Washington.	Pink.
5 cent.	Jefferson.	Pink.
6 cent.	Lincoln.	Pink.
7 cent.	Washington.	Pink.
8 cent.	Jefferson.	Pink.
9 cent.	Lincoln.	Pink.
10 cent.	Washington.	Pink.

INTERESTING FIGURES.—The following figures showing the comparative white population and militia of the loyal and rebel States, are of interest:

State.	White Population.	Militia.
Alabama.	1,000,000.	100,000.
Arkansas.	1,000,000.	100,000.
California.	1,000,000.	100,000.
Colorado.	1,000,000.	100,000.
Connecticut.	1,000,000.	100,000.
Delaware.	1,000,000.	100,000.
District of Columbia.	1,000,000.	100,000.
Florida.	1,000,000.	100,000.
Georgia.	1,000,000.	100,000.
Idaho.	1,000,000.	100,000.

The British Soldiers in Canada.

Our Canadian neighbors are getting sick of the troops that maternal England has quartered upon them. The soldiers stationed at Montreal are becoming famous for their brutality and insubordination. Almost every day brings us fresh accounts of mutiny, insubordination and attempts at murder.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.
W. H. FRANKLIN, Manager.
S. T. HARRIS, Treasurer.
S. T. HARRIS, Treasurer.

THE DENOUNCER.

OR, THE MURDERER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1863.

DEAD SHOT.

RECRUITS WANTED!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY.

At Columbia, Mary Co. Tenn.

\$25 REWARD.

WILL BE PAID FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE REBEL'S INSTRUMENT.

COMPASS, LEVEL, &c.

\$50 REWARD!

KENTUCKY.

Library Association Co.

LOTTERY.

R. FRANCE & CO.

MANAGERS.

Draws Daily at COVINGTON, Ky.

Under the Supervision of State Commissioners.

CAPITALS.

\$5,000 to \$40,000!

Tickets from One Dollar to Ten Dollars.

FOR SALE.

By W. E. Childs & Co.

At No. 52 North College Street.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

\$15,000.

SHOVELS, SPICES, AXES, CROW.

FLOUR.

500.

N. DERBY.

No. 56, College Street.

FINE MILITARY CLOTHING.

Officers' Fine Dress & Fatigue

UNIFORMS.

A Splendid Assortment of Fine Military Goods.

COMPLETE OUTFITS.

FOR OFFICERS.

Fine Haversacks,

Fine Trunks, (Copper Riveted.)

Fine Valises,

French Canteens,

3 Row Gold Embroidered

SHOULDER STRAPS,

Fine Embroideries, of all kinds,

Gold Buttons,

Silk Rubber Coats,

Rubber Blankets,

All styles PAPER COLLARS; BRASS AND

LEADERS; FIRST CLASS SHIRTS; LEADERS

SHIRTS; GAUZE SLICK; GAUZE MESHES

AND LACE TOWEL UNDERWEAR; DRUGS

AND BUFF GAITERS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

General Railroad Office.

GENERAL RAILROAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Persons desiring to leave the City by Railroad,

will receive a full and complete list of the

trains, and the times of their departure, at

the principal City in the North, East and West, by the

Chicago and North Western, Chicago and Great

Lakes, Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and

St. Louis, Chicago and New York, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and

St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and